

# Immigration

## Classwork packet



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_

## Immigration Terms

Stereotype	
Discrimination	
Assimilation	
Prejudice	
Acculturation	
Cultural pluralism (pluralistic society)	
Nativism	
Ethnocentricity	
Homogeneous	
Heterogeneous	
Scapegoating	
Melting Pot Theory	
Ghetto	
Xenophobia	
"Stew" or "Salad" of immigrants	

## American Immigration Policy

Except for the period of the Alien & Sedition Acts, from 1607-1875 all people were welcomed as the U.S. had an \_\_\_\_\_.

They were \_\_\_\_\_ here:

- Fleeing \_\_\_\_\_
- Fleeing shortages of \_\_\_\_\_
- Fleeing rising \_\_\_\_\_
- Fleeing \_\_\_\_\_
- Fleeing \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ persecution

They were \_\_\_\_\_ to:

- \_\_\_\_\_ in industry
- Receive \_\_\_\_\_ through the \_\_\_\_\_ Act
- Enjoy personal \_\_\_\_\_
- Get an \_\_\_\_\_
- Avoid \_\_\_\_\_
- Participate in a \_\_\_\_\_ government

- \_\_\_\_\_ were more welcomed to American life as the culture, language, & heritage were all \_\_\_\_\_ to American life
- Starting in the \_\_\_\_\_, immigrants began to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ differently

## \_\_\_\_\_ Immigrants

- Between 1890-1921, most new immigrants entering the US came from \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and the Middle East
- The ethnic groups included Italians, Greeks, Slavs, Eastern Europeans, Russian Jews, and Armenians
- Also included were French Canadians, \_\_\_\_\_ (prior to 1882) & \_\_\_\_\_ (prior to 1907)
- Most Asians arrived through San Francisco's \_\_\_\_\_

Typical new immigrants were....

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Either Catholic or \_\_\_\_\_
- Spoke little or no \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ agricultural laborers
- \_\_\_\_\_ and/or had little \_\_\_\_\_

## Ellis Island

- Opened in 1892 as a reception center for \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ of all immigrants arrived through NYC, the \_\_\_\_\_
- Passengers endured \_\_\_\_\_, presented documentation, & then readied themselves to settle into the US

## American Attitudes

- \_\_\_\_\_: movement to ensure that native-born Americans received better treatment than \_\_\_\_\_
- These feelings were fueled when some new immigrants became involved in postwar \_\_\_\_\_
- Many Americans saw new immigrants as revolutionary radicals & \_\_\_\_\_

## Nativist sentiment

- \_\_\_\_\_ for jobs
- Concern over the influence of \_\_\_\_\_ - the Pope - and the effect they would have on America
- "New" Immigrants were \_\_\_\_\_
- Nativist sentiment led to a rebirth (1920's) of the \_\_\_\_\_, which reached its largest membership during this time of over \_\_\_\_\_ million

These attitudes demanded changes in U.S. Immigration Laws. Some immigrants were "targeted."



## Qualitative & Quantitative Immigration Laws

- Qualitative laws address the \_\_\_\_\_ of immigrants (country of origin, job skills, education, etc.)
- Quantitative laws address the \_\_\_\_\_ (number) of immigrants

Until the 1880's, \_\_\_\_\_ determined who could enter the country

The US then began to  
\_\_\_\_\_ certain individuals.

1875 saw the 1<sup>st</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
immigration law which prohibited  
“the importation into the United  
States of women for the purposes  
of prostitution.”

13

In 1882, the United States  
excluded \_\_\_\_\_

laborers from entering the  
country and also denied entry to  
“\_\_\_\_\_ (except those  
convicted of political offenses),  
lunatics, idiots and persons likely  
to become public charges.”

14

In 1892 the federal government required all new  
immigrants to undergo a physical examination –  
those found to have a contagious disease were  
quarantined or deported

15

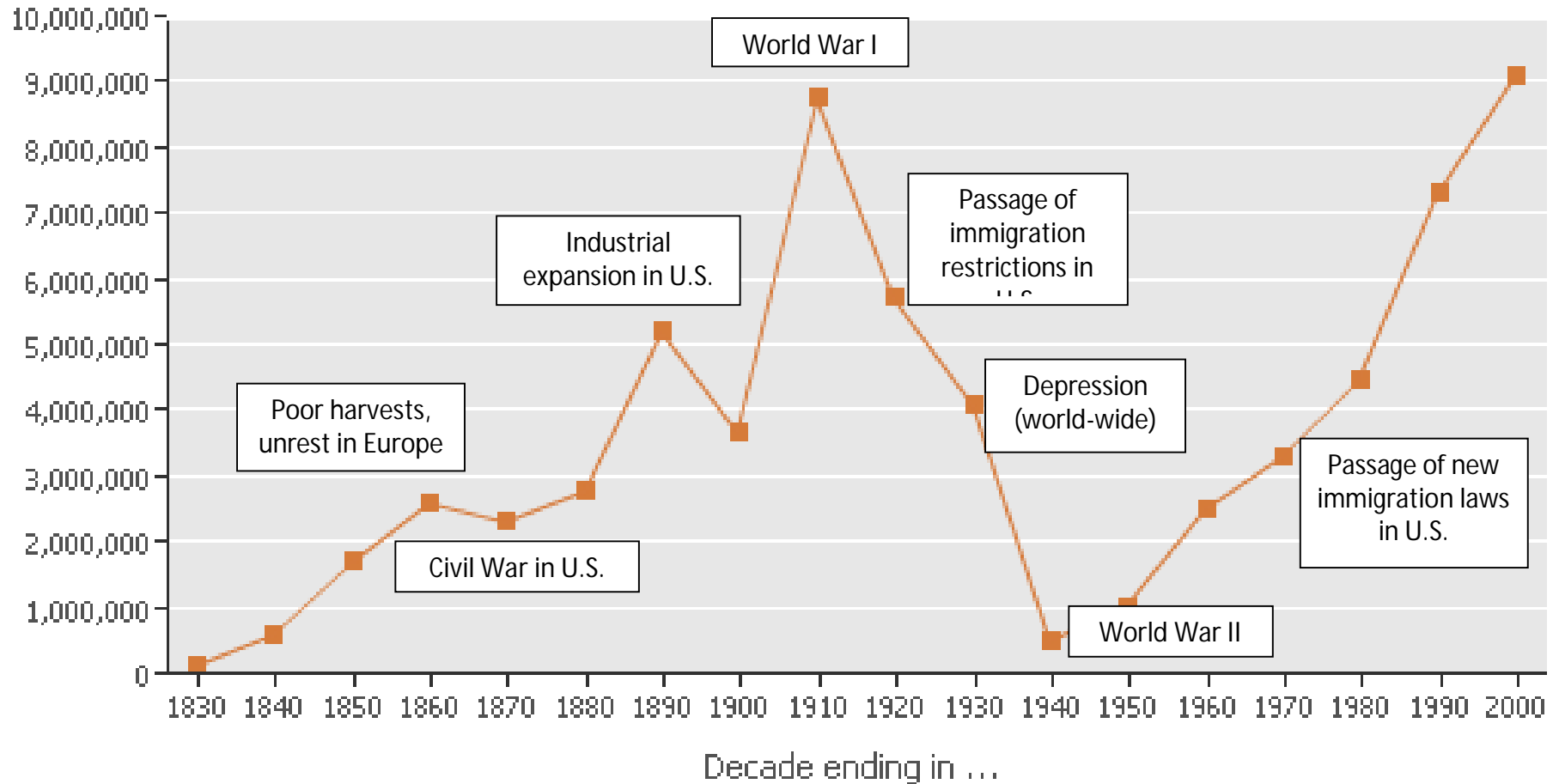
### Immigration Laws – Events and Public Opinion

Laws are typically passed in \_\_\_\_\_ to  
the perceived public opinion of the  
population. Many times this opinion can be  
influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
This idea holds true for many immigration  
laws.

16

# US Immigration Trends

Number of immigrants



Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

## Immigration Laws- Events and Public Opinion

Background: Laws are typically passed in reaction to the perceived public opinion of the population. Many times this opinion can be influenced by specific events. This idea hold true for many immigration laws.

**Instructions:** With your partner, review the immigration laws and the events that played a role in shaping them. With your partner write out how you think this event shaped the public opinion that shaped the law. When all groups have finished, the answer to the opinion column will be provided.

	Event	Public Opinion Towards Immigrants	Immigration Law Passed in Reaction
1	<p>XYZ Affair</p> <p>American diplomats are asked to pay a bribe to French secret agents (Agent X, Agent Y and Agent Z) prior to being given a meeting with the French Foreign minister. Americans are outraged and begin to call for war with France.</p>		<p><b>Alien and Sedition Act (1798)</b></p> <p>The Alien portion of this law allowed the President to deport any resident alien considered "dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States." Furthermore, it authorized the president to apprehend and deport resident aliens if their home countries were at war with the United States.</p>
2	<p>Industrial Revolution</p> <p>The I.R. is the transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial economy. Manufacturing and factories multiply across the nation and the need for unskilled labor is huge.</p>		<p><b>Open Door Policy (1820-1880)</b></p> <p>This policy essentially allowed all immigrants to enter the United States unless they presented some immediate concern (health, mental, criminal). This policy even encouraged employers to travel to Europe and recruit workers to come to America.</p>
3	<p>Transcontinental Railroad is finished.</p> <p>The first railroad that connects the east and west is completed. Thousands of Chinese and Irish immigrants who were recruited to build the railroad are no longer needed.</p>		<p><b>Chinese Exclusion Act (1888)</b></p> <p>This law excluded any further immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. It further affected the Chinese already living in the United States by requiring them to have a special permit to leave and then reenter the United States. The act also made the Chinese permanent aliens by excluding them from US citizenship.</p>

	Event	Public Opinion Towards Immigrants	Immigration Law Passed in Reaction
4	<p>New Immigrants begin arriving</p> <p>A second great wave of immigration begins to hit the United States. Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe flood into the east coast, while immigrants from Japan flood into the west coast.</p>		<p><b>Gentleman's Agreement (1907)</b></p> <p>In the Agreement, Japan agreed not to issue passports for Japanese citizens wishing to work in the continental United States, thus effectively eliminating new Japanese immigration to America. In exchange, the United States agreed to accept the presence of Japanese immigrants already residing in America, and to permit the immigration of wives, children and parents, and to avoid legal discrimination against Japanese children in California schools.</p>
5	<p>Russian Revolution</p> <p>While the New Immigrants are arriving in America, a revolution occurs in Russia. The Czarist monarchy is overthrown and replaced with a communist government. This government is directly opposed to, and calls for, the violent overthrow of all capitalist nations, including the United States.</p>		<p><b>Emergency Quota Act 1921</b></p> <p>This law limited the annual number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to <b>3%</b> of the number of persons from that country living in the United States in <b>1910</b>, according to United States Census figures.</p>
6	<p>The Red Scare</p> <p>Fear of a communist revolution occurring in the United States arises after 36 mail bombs are sent to various economic and political leaders in the United States. Moreover, the Industrial Workers of the World- Wobblies - (a radical labor union that called for the overthrow of the capitalist system) organize several prominent strikes occurring every month nationwide. The conservative press was commonly referring to strikes as "crimes against society," "conspiracies against the government," and "plots to establish communism."</p>		<p><b>Emergency Quota Act 1924</b></p> <p>This limited the number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to <b>2%</b> of the number of people from that country who were already living in the United States in <b>1890</b>, according to the Census of 1890. It excluded immigration to the US of Asians.</p>



	Event	Public Opinion Towards Immigrants	Immigration Law Passed in Reaction
7	<p><b>McCarthyism</b></p> <p>In the midst of the Cold War the government begins a “witch-hunt” for suspected communists within the United States. Thousands of Americans are accused of being communists, and two individuals, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, are convicted for selling the secret of the atomic bomb to the USSR and are executed.</p>		<p><b>McCarran- Walter Act (1954)</b></p> <p>This act allowed the government to deport immigrants or naturalized citizens engaged in subversive activities and also allowed the barring of suspected subversives from entering the country. It was used over the years to bar members and former members and "fellow travellers" of the Communist Party from entry into the United States, even those who had not been associated with the party for years.</p>
8	<p><b>Great Society</b></p> <p>Under the Presidency of Lyndon Baines Johnson, the United States began one of the largest social reform programs since the New Deal. The Great Society attempted to create a better nation by “eliminating poverty and racism in our time.” This program provided civil rights to minorities in attempts to address past wrong doings by the government.</p>		<p><b>Immigration Reform Act of 1964</b></p> <p>This act abolished the national-origin quotas that had been in place in the United States since the Immigration Act of 1924. Instead of a <b>quantitative</b> limit, immigrants would have to meet <b>qualitative</b> requirements, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skills</li> <li>• Financial security</li> <li>• Relatives living in the US</li> <li>• Education</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>9. Political Refugees</b></p> <p>Under the new law, refugees are defined as those who flee a country because of persecution “on account of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion.” We asserted our commitment to principles of international human rights and refugee relief.</p>		<p><b>Refugee Act (1980)</b></p> <p>The Refugee Act of 1980 has made it possible for more than three million people to find protection and resettlement in the United States. By establishing the legal basis through which individuals can secure refugee or asylum status, the act has extended the nation’s welcoming hand to refugees and asylum-seekers worldwide.</p>

	Event	Public Opinion Towards Immigrants	Immigration Law Passed in Reaction
10	<p><b>Undocumented Immigrants</b></p> <p>High percentages of undocumented immigrants who either enter the US illegally, or overstay their visas cause a concern among Americans. They call upon the government to pass laws to secure our borders, protect our jobs, stem the flow of illegal drugs, yet protect health and well-being.</p>		<p><b>Immigration and Reform Act of 1986 (1)</b></p> <p><b>1996 Immigration Act (2)</b></p> <p>Both Immigration Acts intended to control national borders by 1) making it illegal to knowingly hire undocumented workers, and by 2) securing our borders with fences. Social services to illegal immigrants are cut. However, emergency medical care and immunization are still provided.</p>
11	<p><b>Human Rights/Social Awareness/Economic Goals</b></p> <p>Hoping to correct the inequalities of the past, a lottery system established quotas, making people from <u>all nations</u> eligible for entrance to the US. Business leaders called for more flexibility in recruiting the work forces needed to operate in an increasingly global economy. AIDS support groups encouraged changes to the ineligibility restrictions as related to this disease</p>		<p><b>Immigration Act of 1990</b></p> <p>This act put a quantitative and qualitative limit on immigration by establishing a quota of 675,000 immigrants per year through a lottery system. Also, permanent resident visas were offered to those who agreed to invest at least \$1 million in urban areas or \$500,000 in rural areas. Major provisions of the law permitted entry of more foreign workers with skills needed by US employers. It also removed AIDS from the list of illnesses which up to this time made immigrants illegible from entering our country.</p>

1. Identify the three waves of immigrants that came to America.
2. How was each wave different?
3. Which waves of immigrants were restricted the most? Explain why you think that is.
4. Imagine that the government announced a plan to halt all further immigration from Canada. Describe an event that would shape public opinion to the extent that the government would create such a law.

**Political Machines** were unofficial city organization designed to keep a particular party or group in power and usually headed by a single, powerful "boss." Sometimes the boss held public office. More often, he handpicked others to run for office and then helped them win.

Political machines worked through the exchange of favors. Machines used an army of ward leaders, each of whom managed a city district, to hand out city jobs and contracts to residents of their ward and do favors for them. In return, those residents supported the machine's candidates on election day. Similarly, individuals or companies wanting a favor from the city could get it by first paying some money to the machine. **Graft**, or the use of one's job to gain profit, was a major source of income for the machine.

Many people blamed the success of political machines on the large number of urban immigrants. They charged that immigrants, poorly educated and with little experience in democracy, were being taken advantage of by corrupt politicians. Immigrants tended to support political machines because they helped the poor at a time when neither the government nor private industry would.

Cincinnati's George B. Cox, a former saloon owner, was an unusual example of a fairly honest political boss. A Republican, in 1879 he won election to the city council. In true machine fashion, he used this post to guarantee election victories and business contracts for the party-faithful. But he also worked with local reformers to improve the quality of police officers and city services.

Perhaps the most notorious boss was William Marcy Tweed. "Boss" Tweed

controlled Tammany Hall, the political club that ran New York City's Democratic party. Once Tweed and his pals gained access to the city treasury in 1870, they used various illegal methods to plunder it, including padding bills and submitting false receipts. Tweed also used his power to persuade businesses to pay for nonexistent services. Through countless such instances of fraud and graft, the Tweed ring amassed many millions of dollars.

The brilliant political cartoons of German immigrant Thomas Nast helped bring Tweed down by exposing his methods to the public. Convicted of crimes in 1873, Tweed eventually died in jail. Under new leaders, however, Tammany Hall dominated New York politics for another half century.



**Cartoonist Thomas Nast**  
**illustrated "The Brains" of Boss**  
**Tweed in 1871.**

## **Analyzing Attitudes Through Political Cartoons**

### **Placard 1.3 C**

1. What is happening in this cartoon?
2. Why do the people in the holes have traps set?

How are the immigrants reacting?

3. What is the artist's attitude toward immigrants? Explain.

3. Who do the people walking between the waves represent? What do the waves represent?

4. How is Europe represented? How do you know?

5. How is the United States represented? How do you know?

6. What is the artist's attitude toward immigrants? Explain.

### **Placard 1.3 D**

1. What is happening in this cartoon?
2. Who is parting the waters? Describe his facial features. What Biblical figure does he represent?

### **Placard 1.3 F**

1. What is happening in this cartoon?
2. How is Uncle Sam portrayed? What is he holding?

3. How would Americans today view the people on the list? (as heroes, traitors, revolutionaries, Enlightened thinkers....?) Explain your answer.

4. Why would Uncle Sam have them on the disqualified (DQ) list?

5. What is the meaning of the sign hanging on the Statue of Liberty?

6. What is the artist's attitude toward immigrants? Explain.

3. What does the first part of the caption mean? How do the three characters in the cartoon relate to it?

4. What fear is expressed in this cartoon?

### **Placard 1.3 H**

1. What is happening in this cartoon?

2. Whom do the bandits represent? Why?

3. What is Uncle Sam's reaction to what is happening?

4. What is the significance of the image of President McKinley in the smoke of Uncle Sam's cigar?

5. What is the artist's attitude toward immigrants? Explain.

### **Placard 1.3 G**

1. What is happening in this cartoon?

2. What do the written notices on the walls say? To what legislative act do they refer?